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67TH YEAR VOLUME 67 NUMBER 353 RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1917. —TEN PAGES. WEATHER —FAIR PRICE, TWO CENTS

INJURIOUS EFFECT FROM LANSDOWNE LETTER IS FEARED

Unqualified Disapproval of
Aged Statesman's Epis-
tle Voiced.

HE URGES RESTATEMENT
OF THE ALLIED WAR AIMS

Great Britain Looks to President
Wilson to Undo Mischief
Already Resulting.

BITTER EDITORIAL COMMENT

Clear-Cut Statement from Premier
Lloyd George on Situation
Looked For.

LONDON, November 30.—To Presi-
dent Wilson, Great Britain and her
allies look with prayerful ardor to-
night to undo the incalculable mis-
chief caused by the Marquis of Lansdowne's
public letter, urging immedi-
ate re-statement of the allied war
aims as a short-cut to peace.

Not even a "knockout" speech" by
Premier Lloyd George could undo
the storm that has risen overnight, it
is feared, though a clear-cut answer
from the Prime Minister is looked for
by President Wilson, who has more than
once saved the day by defining, in un-
mistakable terms, the vital issues of
war and peace.

The fact that Lansdowne was the
one man who can lead the allied politi-
cal world out of the turmoil of dis-
cussion created by the former Foreign
Minister back to the plane of harmony
of purpose and unity of action.

Two members of the British govern-
ment were quick to voice unqualified
disapproval of the aged statesman's
epistle. Honorable Minister Lord Robert
Cecil pointed to the injurious conse-
quences it may have at home and
abroad. Chancellor of the Exchequer
Bonar Law, addressing a Unionist
meeting, described it as a "disaster."

J. I. Macpherson, parliamentary Under-
Secretary for War, while not referring
directly to the letter, touched on one
of the vital themes contained therein,
"the freedom of the seas" when he
addressed a Scottish luncheon today.

"No discussion," said he, "is possible
over the question of the freedom of
the seas. Instead of such freedom the
seas must be cleared of a piratical and
treacherous foe, now polluting the
ocean with his foul crimes."

WOULD PREFER JUDGMENT
OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Practically all editorial commentaries
on the marquis's letter touch upon
President Wilson's definition of a just
peace that must follow this war. All
lay stress upon the question as to what
effect the letter may have in America.
Characteristic is the comment of the
Daily Chronicle, which says if it had
to choose between Lansdowne's lead
to world affairs, and that of
President Wilson, it would greatly pre-
fer that of the American executive.

The fact that Lansdowne is so well
known and respected, and the fact that
he unquestionably commands a large
following in all walks of life—he was
but recently mentioned as a partner
with Asquith in a government suc-
ceeding the Lloyd George regime—are
pointed to as aggravating the injurious
effect his letter may have. Such ef-
fect, it is feared, may be fourfold:

1. A tacit war in England with
consequent slackening of war indus-
tries.

2. Distrust among Great Britain's
allies, particularly Italy, now passing
through a grave crisis in which every
ounce of encouragement is needed.

3. The impetus which the letter may
give to the Teutonic war parties, and
the heartening effect it will have on
the German people by giving the im-
pression that Great Britain is tiring
of the war.

4. The effect in the United States,
AN OPEN CHALLENGE
TO LLOYD GEORGE THEORY

The chief import of the Lansdowne
document lies in the fact that it is an
open challenge to the Lloyd George
"knockout" theory.

It means that Premier Lloyd George
sanctioned Lansdowne's letter prior to
its publication were authoritatively de-
clined to-day.

Appeals to the American ideals con-
tained in the speeches of President
Wilson occur in virtually all the edi-
torials. The Daily News draws encour-
agement from the President's words,
while the Times, an opponent of Lord
Lansdowne, which says it had been
offered and refused to print the let-
ter because it did not believe it re-
flected any responsible phase of Brit-
ish opinion, fears that it will have
a deplorable effect abroad. The Times
declares that Lord Lansdowne could
not have taken a step better calcu-
lated to hearten Germany to prolong
the war. It says his arguments are
weak and illogical, and that the whole
letter is "extraordinarily foolish and
mischievous."

LETTER CAUSES GENERAL
SATISFACTION IN GERMANY

LONDON, November 30.—The news-
papers in Germany to-day publish the
Lord Lansdowne letter on their front
pages, telegraphs the Amsterdam cor-
respondent of the Exchange Telegraph
Company. The German newspapers
considered it "a beginning of England
getting reasonable."

The letter, the correspondent adds,
has caused general satisfaction in Ger-
many, where it is regarded as a "semi-
official" feeler.

WASHINGTON NOT AFRAID
OF EFFECT OF LETTER

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The
letter of the Marquis of Lansdowne is
not interpreted in Washington as
(Continued on Third Page.)

Federal Stamp Taxes Go Into Effect To-Day

WASHINGTON, November 30.—
On December 1 stamp taxes amount-
ing to \$20,000,000 of the \$2,500,000,000
war revenue bill go into effect.

Among the taxes the public must
pay are 1 cent for each 25 cents
transportation cost of parcel post
packages and an additional 5 cents
on the cost of any deck of playing
cards containing not more than
100 cards. Other taxes are:

Five cents on each \$100 bond of
indebitness.

Fifty cents on indemnity and
surety bonds.

Five cents on each \$100 original
issue of capital stock.

Two cents on each \$100 sale or
transfer of capital stock.

Two cents for each \$100 merchan-
dise value in sale of produce on ex-
change.

Two cents for each sum below
\$100, and 2 cents additional for
every other value on drafts,
checks (except sight or demand),
promissory notes (except bank notes
for circulation) and renewals.

Fifty cents for conveyance pa-
pers, \$100 to \$500, and 50 cents for
additional \$500.

Fifty cents entry for withdrawal
from bonded warehouses.

Twenty-five cents to \$1 for cus-
tom-house entries.

Twenty-five cents for power of
attorney.

Ten cents for voting proxies.

MORE EXPERT TESTIMONY IN DESAULLES TRIAL

Drs. Jelliffe and Wight Support
Claim That She Did Not Know
What She Was Doing.

DEFENSE RESTS ITS CASE

Because District Attorney Does Not
Like Phrasing of 15,000-Word Hy-
pothetical Question, He Is Pre-
paring Another of Equal Length.

MINEOLA, N. Y., November 30.—
Another mass of expert testimony was
adduced today to the volume of evidence
already introduced in support of Mrs.
Blanca Desaulles' claim that she did
not know what she was doing when
she shot her divorced husband, John
L. Desaulles. The defense rested at
2:30 P. M.

Because District Attorney Weeks did
not like the phrasing of a 15,000-word
hypothetical question put to alienists
by attorneys for the defense, he is to-
night preparing a similar interroga-
tion, of equal or greater length, which
experts on diseases of the mind called
by the prosecution will be asked to
answer tomorrow.

Weeks insisted the question sub-
mitted by the defense was based en-
tirely on testimony favorable to Mrs.
Desaulles, ignoring altogether state-
ments made by witnesses on which he
is depending in large part to convict.

There was considerable argument as
to whether the interrogation might be
revised so as to satisfy counsel for
both sides, but this was finally de-
clared impracticable. Justice Manning
ended the controversy by instructing
the district attorney to frame another
query, including the testimony he
deems most favorable to his side of
the case.

REQUIRED HOUR AND HALF
TO READ THE QUESTION

It required an hour and a half to
read the question prepared by Mrs.
Desaulles' attorney, Henry A. Uterhart.
Discussion of its points occupied an
additional two hours. With a similar
procedure to be gone through with to-
morrow, it seemed probable to-night
that the submission of evidence in re-
tort would not be finished before to-
morrow night.

When attorneys for the defense
rested their case District Attorney
Weeks immediately began an attack
on the validity of their claim that Mrs.
Desaulles suffered a ten-day "blank
space" or lapse of memory, which
began a few moments prior to the
time she fired the revolver shots and
ended when she awoke in jail, August 12.

Through Roentgen ray photographs,
Weeks sought to show that the depres-
sion of a part of one of Mrs. Desaulles'
skull bones was merely the area com-
monly known as "the baby spot" and
that it did not mark a fracture, as
maintained by the defense. Attorney
Uterhart declares his client suffered a
fractured skull in an accident when a
child, which left a bit of bone pres-
sing upon frontal lobes of the brain.

ANSWERS IN NEGATIVE
EACH PART OF QUESTION

By answering in the negative each
of the three parts of Uterhart's hypo-
thetical question, Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe,
a widely known alienist, and Dr. J.
Sherman Wight, who has attended Mrs.
Desaulles since her arrest, swore it
was their belief the defendant "was
not mentally sound," "did not know
the nature and quality of the act" and
"did not know that it was wrong."

Each of the witnesses said it was
his opinion that hypothyroidism, a dis-
ease of the thyroid gland, was a fac-
tor in producing the defendant's pur-
ported loss of accountability. In addi-
tion, they testified that, in considera-
tion of other causes affecting her mind
at the time, the brain pressure due to
the skull fracture would not have been
necessary to bring about this tempo-
rary mental derangement.

District Attorney Weeks sought to
bring from Dr. Jelliffe an admission that
Mrs. Desaulles, by conversing in an
apparently rational manner and giv-
ing her attention to commonplace mat-
ters immediately following the shoot-
ing, contradicted her own claim that
she was irresponsible when she fired
(Continued on Third Page.)

MRS. KING'S MOTHER CARRIED TO COURT

Mrs. Anna L. Robinson Braves
Lengthy Legal Storm While
Testifying at Means Trial.

DENIES SIGNATURE IS HERS

White-Haired Woman Closely
Guarded, but Speaks Wil-
lingly While on Stand.

(By Associated Press.)
CONCORD, N. C., November 29.—Car-
ried up the stairway to the courtroom,
and then rolled down the aisle to the
bar, where, sitting in the chair with a
colored maid beside her, while a
storm of legal tactics beat itself about
her for an hour and a half, Mrs. Anna
L. Robinson, mother of Mrs. Maude A.
King, testified for the State late to-day
in the trial of Gaston B. Means, charged
with the murder of Mrs. King near here
on August 29 last.

The appearance of Mrs. Robinson
had much of the dramatic aspect. Her
entrance into the courtroom was un-
der protest of Henry Deitch, who had
been described in previous testimony
as Gaston Means' "bodyguard" and
"agent." He met the party at the
courtroom door and raised his hands
and said:

"Don't take that woman in there."
A moment earlier Mrs. Mary C. Mel-
vin, sister of Mrs. King, who has been
in attendance at the trial all the week,
but had not seen her mother since her
arrival here yesterday, walked out of
the courtroom, met the party at the
head of the stairway and made an ef-
fort to get to her mother before she
was carried through the door, but was
not allowed to reach the white-haired
and aged woman, nor to speak to her.
Mrs. Melvin followed close behind her
mother to the stand, and sat beside or
behind her during the hour and a half
she was being examined.

A moment's adjournment of court
a half hour after Mrs. Robinson left
the courtroom. Mrs. Melvin called at
the hotel and saw her mother in the latter's
room for about five minutes. No person
was present at the interview except
the mother and daughter and one at-
torney representing each, H. S. Wil-
liams, of counsel for Means, accom-
panying Mrs. Melvin, and P. C. Mc-
Duffie, of counsel for the State, being
present with Mrs. Robinson.

PARTIES DISAGREE ON
PROPOSITION BEFORE THEM

No others were admitted, and what
was said at the interview could not be
learned. The attorneys refused posi-
tively to state, and newspaper men
could not see Mrs. Robinson, who left
a few minutes later for Salisbury, ac-
companied by Mr. McDuffie. It was
learned, however, that there was dis-
agreement on whatever proposition
was under discussion at the close of
the interview.

While the appearance of Mrs. Rob-
inson was dramatic and contained ele-
ments of the sensational, it is the
consensus of opinion among those who
heard the testimony she gave that it
was of no great value, and that neither
side lost or gained much by her ap-
pearance. She did deny the genuineness
of the signature purporting to be
hers, signed jointly with Mrs. King on
a paper which had been presented in
evidence by the State through A. Leon-
ard Johnson, secretary of the Mer-
chants' Loan and Trust Company of
Chicago, on the authority of which he
testified the trust company revoked a
trust of \$125,000 which had been
created by Mr. King a year or so
earlier, by which Mrs. Robinson re-
ceived \$600 a month. The paper with
the two women's signatures was pre-
sented to the bank by Gaston B. Means,
to whom was delivered the securities
represented in the trust. On cross-
examination, a number of checks made
payable to Mrs. Robinson and indorsed
with her name were presented to her
for identification, whereupon she ac-
knowledged that she received the
money for the checks, but said she did
not believe the indorsements were
hers.

Mrs. Robinson also told a story of
how, during the last two years, Gaston
Means had been instrumental in keep-
ing Mrs. King away from her, never
allowing her to see her daughter, and
always interfering and separating them
if by chance they did happen to get
together.

MEANS TOOK HER MEDICINE,
SAYING IT HAD BEEN DOPED

She also testified that on one oc-
casion, when she was ill, Means took her
medicine away from her, saying he be-
lieved the physician was doping her,
and that on another occasion Means
moved her from the hotel on short
notice because, he said, according to
her statement, that a woman had
arrived who was liable to give them
trouble, and they must get away.

She testified also that she was never
advised of the death of her daughter
until two hours before the dead body
was presented to her at Asheville.

Mrs. Robinson was a very willing
witness, too willing indeed, to suit the
convenience of the court, the State
or the defense. She talked very low,
and it was impossible for Judge Cline,
the jury and the attorneys for the
State and defense to hear her at the
same time. After repeated efforts and
argument and complaint on the part
of the defense that they could not hear
what she was saying, the court stenog-
rapher took a seat beside her and read
aloud her answers to the questions
propounded.

Most invariably she did not stop at
a simple direct question, but continued
with comment, which was ruled out
of evidence, and which the defense
often had to have the jury hear. Once or
twice Judge Cline left the bench and
stood close in front of her to hear
and instruct her about answering ques-
tions. P. I. Osborne likewise stood
(Continued on Fourth Page.)

CONCERTED ACTION FOR BETTER ROADS

Bond Issue by Counties of From
Six Million to Ten Million
Dollars Is Proposed.

STATE CANNOT ACT DIRECTLY

Automobile Fund of Six Hundred
Thousand Dollars Yearly May
Be Used to Retire Bonds.

Concerted action to secure a highly
developed system of highways in Vir-
ginia, through the issuance of bonds,
is being taken by prominent Richmond
business men, and the aid of Governor
Henry C. Stuart has been enlisted in
the movement. The Governor had been
requested to include in his message to
the General Assembly in January the
recommendation for the necessary leg-
islation, and he has promised to hold a
conference with the supporters of the
movement in the next few weeks.

Strong support has been given the pro-
ject in every quarter, and it is con-
fidently believed that the Legislature
will work out a plan for the construc-
tion of improved highways throughout
the State.

Good roads have caused wide discus-
sion within the past twelve months,
principally because Virginia highways
are declared to be far inferior to those
of every other State in this section of
the country. Neighboring Common-
wealths have appropriated large sums
for the improvement of their roads, and
have worked out comprehensive high-
way systems under which all improve-
ments are made. Last winter roads
were impassable in certain sections of
Virginia, and many highways were
badly in need of repairs during the
summer months.

ROAD BONDS DIRECTLY
STATE CANNOT ISSUE

For several months the movement
for better highways has been under
way. Consideration was first given the
issuance of bonds by the State of Vir-
ginia for the improvement of the road
system, but this suggestion was quickly
found impossible, because of constitu-
tional provisions that no bonds shall
be issued by Virginia until those re-
funded under the century and Riddleberger
settlements have been retired. Balked
in this first attempt, leaders in the
movement sought some other solution
for their problem.

Since the State cannot issue bonds for
such improvements, the plan has been
suggested that counties of Virginia be
allowed to issue obligations—which
would have the guarantee of Virginia.
The suggestion carries with it the
proposition of devoting the entire tax
collected from automobile licenses to
a special fund for roads, and the
bonds of the counties would be retired
from this fund. There would be no
material change in Virginia's road pro-
gram, other than that extensive work
would be carried out immediately and
a definite system of roads established.

AUTOMOBILE LICENSE TAXES
NOW PRO RATED TO COUNTIES

All taxes from automobile licenses
are now pro rated among the counties
of the State. This practice would be
continued under the suggested plan.
It is not believed that opposition would
develop in any section through the
operation of such a system, since the
State would pay interest on the bonds
issued and retire the bonds as they
matured. The great advantage of the
plan, however, would be in the estab-
lishment of a highway system, and a
plan by which all roads would be kept
in repair once they were placed in
first-class condition.

With the \$600,000 in taxes collected
from automobile licenses this year,
which will steadily increase, it is be-
lieved, bankers declared yesterday af-
ternoon that a bond issue of from
\$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 could be floated.
The income from taxes would be suf-
ficient to pay all interest on the bonds,
and gradually retire them during the
next twenty years, they said. An ex-
penditure of such a sum would make
Virginia roads compare favorably with
those of neighboring States, business
men and motorists declare, and the situa-
tion is so serious that some imme-
diate action must be taken.

BANKERS GIVING
PLAN CONSIDERATION

Oliver J. Sams, president of the
American National Bank, said yesterday
afternoon that a conference would
probably be held with Governor Stuart
in the next few weeks, and the matter
given the utmost thought and consid-
eration. The condition of Virginia
roads were fearful, he said, and
motorists seldom attempted to travel
between Richmond and Washington,
and he believed the situation deplorable,
and believed that the movement for
better roads would be so popular as
to assure the success of the project
once it is brought to the attention of
the General Assembly.

"Not only will improved highways
prove beneficial to tourists and Vir-
ginia people generally, but they will
materially reduce the high cost of
living. More money is expended in
hauling foodstuffs and farm products
to railroad stations than is spent for
the actual transportation of the arti-
cles, and better roads cause a corre-
sponding reduction in prices on these
supplies.

Long Line of Hums
When I came to the agency, there
was a long line of huns, two and three
deep, trying to ship as horsemen for
France.

It would be impossible to get a
rougher and more unkempt gathering
of men. It looked as if some huge
giant had taken a fine comb and care-
fully combed the gutters of New York.

I fell into this line and waited my
turn. Upon arriving at the desk, in
front of me sat a little fat, greasy
Jew. To describe his manner of hand-
ling the men as being impolite would
be a great exaggeration. The way he
handled that line of human cattle
(Continued on Fifth Page.)

"Horses for France" Give Empey Exciting Start for War Zone

Beginning of "Great Ad-
ventures" Is Marked
by Trip as "Straw
Boss".

BY SERGEANT ARTHUR GUY EMPEY.

(The second of a series of twelve
articles by the author of "Over the
Top," the best seller of the year. The
remaining articles will tell Mr. Empey's
experiences during his seventeen
months in the first line trenches of
the British army in France, the thrill-
ing "great adventures" which hun-
dreds of thousands of young Americans
are soon to pass through.)

It was 1914, and the great world's
war was on, and here was I in the
United States and neutral. For thir-
teen years I had been soldiering, but
had never been under fire. In my
imagination I could hear the gun
booming on the western front. I admit
I was a trifle afraid; nevertheless,
I had a great desire to get into the
mix-up. How could I get over? I
planned out many ways, but none of
them were practical.

One day while walking down Green-
wich Street, New York City, I passed an
employment agency. Staring me in
the face was a great daring sign, "Horses
for France." Under this "Men Wanted."
Here was my chance.

Upon returning to my office I immedi-
ately got in touch over the telephone
with two prominent men in New York
who I knew to be distinctly pro-
sperity. After outlining my desire, an appoint-
ment was made for me to meet a cer-
tain gentleman at the Hotel Astor at
4 o'clock that afternoon. I met him.
He introduced me to a Frenchman. At
that time in my eyes a Frenchman was
a hero, a man to be looked up to, a
man fighting in the great cause. But
now a Frenchman to me is more than
a hero. After being introduced I went
up into the Frenchman's rooms for
a few minutes. His words were "Horses
for France for about twenty minutes."
Upon leaving the Frenchman I was
told to report to him three days later,
at the same time and place. I left,
bubbling over with enthusiasm and an-
ticipation.

During this interval of three days I
mapped out a story of my life to pre-
sent to him upon our second interview.
The next day, at last, came, and
once more I was introduced with him.
I started in to tell him my story. He
interrupted me by waving his right
hand to the right and left. It re-
minded me of the butts on a target
range during rifle practice, when the
man marking the target wiggles a
miss to the firing line. My heart sank.
Then he spoke, and I was carried from
disappointment to the greatest height of
expectation. His words were "pardon me,
monsieur, I already know your life,"
and in an amazingly short time he
told me more than I knew about my-
self. I had been carefully investigated.

Confidential Instructions
My instructions received from him are
confidential, so I will not go into
them. Anyway, he handed me an en-
velope and told me to follow out care-
fully all details as contained therein.

I immediately went back to my of-
fice, opened the envelope and on a
typewritten sheet I read: "Report at
Goldsmith's Employment Agency, No.
Greenwich Street. Ship as an
ordinary horseman and during voyage
carefully follow the verbal instruc-
tions received by you during our in-
terview, making careful note of all de-
tails immediately after happening. Be
cautious in doing this. Upon landing
in France report to the prefecture of
police, Bordeaux, and to the letter obey
his instructions. Good luck."

I went home and put on my oldest
clothes, an old black suit, olive drab
shirt, a heavy pair of army shoes and
a wooden cane. I had let my beard grow
and certainly looked rough.

In passing through City Hall Park,
New York, one sees many derelicts
of the human race sitting on the
benches. I sat down between two of
these wrecks of humanity and engaged
them in conversation, trying to blend
into their atmosphere. About ten
minutes later a policeman came past
and told three of us to move on.
I slouched away with the other two.
Telling them that I was going to be
"panhandling," I took my leave, but
not before one of them made an ap-
pealing and successful touch for a
nickel. The method used by him in
securing that nickel would have done
credit to the greatest financiers in the
country in putting through a deal in-
volving millions.

Going down Greenwich Street,
slouching along, looking at the ground,
I ran plump into a young lady of my
acquaintance. I had a feeling of re-
fection for this particular young lady,
but it soon died out upon hearing her
remark as I collided with her: "If you
cannot look where you are going, I
will have you arrested." Of course,
she did not recognize me, and I took
no pains to argue the matter with
her. I was glad enough to slink by.

Another Division Formed
Third Infantry of Regulars Formally
Constituted, With General Dick-
mann as Probable Commander.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, November 30.—(The
Third Infantry Division (regular),
United States Army, has been formally
constituted at Charlotte, N. C., where
numerous regular regiments have
been assembled in winter quar-
ters. Army orders to-day show the
assignment of officers to that division,
marking the beginning of the process
of organizing regular troops remain-
ing in the United States into divisional
units.

It is expected that Major-General
Joseph T. Dickmann will be assigned to
command the new organization. To
provide commanders for other regular
divisions, and also for the brigade
forming them, a score of temporary
promotions to major or brigadier-gen-
erals in the regular service have been
made, and will soon be announced.

Troops composing the Third Division
were assembled from various expansion
posts to which the regular regiments
were sent at the outbreak of the war.

RALLY TO COUNTRY'S AID
Nearly 150 Automobile Manufacturers
Pledge Support to Government—Fac-
ilities at Nation's Command.

(By Associated Press.)
DETROIT, November 30.—Approx-
imately 150 automobile manufacturers
at a meeting of the National Auto-
mobile Chamber of Commerce here to-
day, pledged their support to the gov-
ernment and expressed their readiness
to turn facilities over to the govern-
ment as rapidly as required. In the
meantime, it was decided, the man-
ufacturers will keep their organizations
intact to conserve the greatest possible
strength of the industry for present
or future war needs of the nation.

MEET ON SUNDAY FOR DISCUSSION OF ARMISTICE TERMS

Russian and German Dele-
gates Plan to Gather at
Brest Litovsk.

AUSTRIA ALSO FAVORABLE
TO BOLSHEVIKI OFFER

Military Officials of Allies Send
Formal Note of Warning
to Petrograd.

THIS GOVERNMENT TOLERANT

Well to Avoid Adverse Criticism to
Prevent Reaction Toward
Central Powers.

LONDON, November 30.—The fall of
the Lenin-Trotsky government was re-
ported from Petrograd to-day. A col-
lision government is now being
formed, dispatches said, with the ad-
vanced Socialists in control and with
Bolshevik representation. The Min-
imalists, internationalists, and social
revolutionists also are to have a voice
in it. The new ministry will be re-
sponsible, it is said, to a Parliament
to be composed of:

One hundred and eight members of
the Workmen and Soldiers' Council.
One hundred and eight representa-
tives of the peasants' congress.
One hundred delegates from the army.
Sixty delegates from trade-unions.

From other dispatches it appears that
the reported overthrow of Lenin has
not influenced the Russo-German ne-
gotiations for an armistice and peace.
Russian and German committees with
full powers will meet at noon Sunday
in "no man's land," on the Dvinsk front,
and proceed by special train to Brest
Litovsk, where German headquarters in
the east is located, to discuss the
terms of the armistice, possibly of
peace.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ADDRESSES
TO BOLSHEVIKI OFFER

Austria-Hungary, through her For-
eign Minister, Count von Czernin, has
officially given adherence to the "guid-
ing principles" of the Bolsheviki offer.
The reply, as sent to Petrograd, refers
to negotiations "regarding an immedi-
ate armistice and general peace."

The German Chancellor, Count von
Hertling, in his maiden speech before
the Reichstag, declared Germany's
readiness to enter into negotiations "as
soon as the Russian